

No. 3. 62

GUN ~ ~ TALK



• QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF •
• SASKATCHEWAN GUN •
• COLLECTORS ASSOCIATION •

SASKATCHEWAN GUN COLLECTORS' ASSOCIATION

Founded 1961
Incorporated 1962

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TO FIX & UNFIX THE SABRE BAYONET

Fix - by seizing the rifle firmly around the top band with the left hand; with the right draw the sabre and carefully enter the top end of the spline in the lower end of the matrix in the handle of the Sabre, and press downward until the catch has closed.

Unfix - clasp the muzzle of the rifle and Sabre-hilt with the left hand, so as to bring the ball of the middle finger on the head of the catch bolt, holding the hilt firmly with the thumb and forefinger; with the right hand clasp the arm around the top band, bringing the thumb slightly crooked under the sabre head, compress the catch-bolt and straighten the thumb vigorously at the same instant; this will detach the sabre, and taking the hilt with the right hand return to the scabbard.

Observe these rules and you will not drop the sabre. The angular bayonet designed and manufactured by us is the most symmetrical, strong and perfect thing of its kind yet produced, and is adjusted in the same manner as the ordinary bayonet.

TO CLEAN THE ARM

Relieve the lever key from pressure by throwing down the lever guard, and then take out the key, which is replaced with the guard in the same position. Remove the slide, and dissolve the hard substance with water if any has collected in its cavity, taking care not to use any metallic tool in the operation, by which the slide or gas ring might be injured. The bore is easily washed, or cleaned with a wet brush, after which wipe it dry and oil it and the slide with sperm oil, tallow, or other pure oil free from salt and acids.

TO CHARGE THE LOCK WITH "SHARPS' PRIMERS"

Cock the arm, shove back the magazine cover on the top surface of the lock plate, by pressing the left thumb against the screw head beneath the cup of the hammer. Insert the primer end of the charging tube in the magazine with the left hand, the slot in the tube facing rearward towards the breech, press it down as far as the spring will admit, and with the right hand shove forward the primer holder by means of a spur which projects on the inner surface of the lock plate and withdraw the tube.

It is thus primed with great facility, and to let the primers on or shut them off at any time when the hammer is down, requires but an instant, and is effected by throwing the primer holder backward or forward, consequently the primers or caps can either be used at pleasure. When the arm is not loaded, do not snap off the primers for the fun of the thing, for by so doing the fire communication is being filled with particles of copper in which the fulminating powder is enveloped and is ultimately closed, but in firing the arm the scale of copper from the primer is uniformly thrown out of the fire communication by the escape of gas at the vent of the cone.

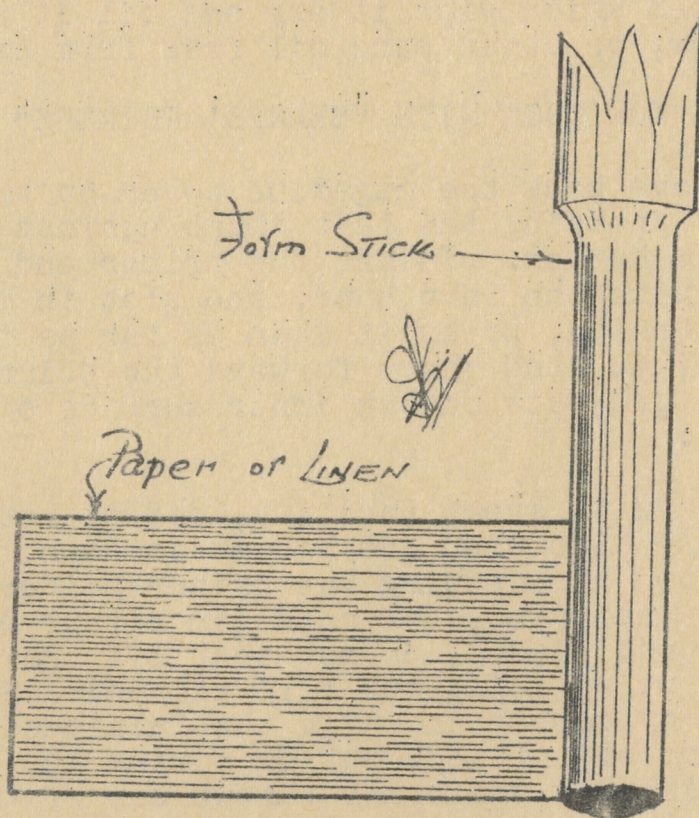
Let the hammer remain down while loading.

THE PROPER CHARGE

For army rifles and carbines is 55 to 60 grains of powder of 300 yards eprouvette range; and cartridges are used for convenience and celerity in firing. In using loose ammunition the barrel must be held vertically with the muzzle down, the ball is inserted and forced to its seat with a short rod, and the powder charge is poured upon it and the slide closed. In all firings without patches, the balls must be coated with tallow to prevent the bore from leading.

DIRECTION FOR MAKING BALL CARTRIDGES

Cartridge paper or linen clothcut in strips of one and three eighth inches for the army size ball and two inches for the 60 and 90 ball, and of length sufficient to wind twice around the larger end of the cartridge stick, place a piece of bank-note paper or gauze three-fourths of an inch square on the reverse end of the stick, form it over the end, apply the gluten or paste to the part which overlies the circumference of the stick, and insert in the cylinder, forcing it to the rear end and withdraw the stick. When the cylinder is dry, charge with sixty grains of powder and insert the rear end of the ball to the ring thereon, moistened with adhesive preparation, and choke the cloth or paper into the ting of the ball.



EDITORIAL

On this occasion we have many things to report, the Blackpowder Shoot at Moose Jaw, the Annual Gun Show and election of a new executive at White City. These items are covered elsewhere in this journal, leaving us to cover other material here.

As you know, in our last editorial we wrote to the leaders of the major political parties and received replies from all, except the newest. The Government, we were pleased to learn, informed us that no legislation was contemplated respecting the registration of rifles or shotguns. However, we were told the law referring to pistols and revolvers is under review. While we do not know exactly what the Government is doing in this regard at this time, we do know that the definition of the word 'firearm' is under review and is to be made more embracive. At present the word is defined in Section 98 (b) of the Criminal Code as: -

---"firearm" means a pistol, revolver or a firearm that is capable of firing bullets in rapid succession during one pressure of the trigger;---

The new definition, we understand, will be so expanded that everything from a cross-bow and quarrel to a bazooka and rocket will be included. While some particular brains in the Department of Justice might deem themselves particularly clever in out webstering Webster, we cannot agree with their ideas. If a particular type, make or model of firearm is to be outlawed or subjected to registration say so, then if gun collectors or gun lovers do not agree, they can draw the item to the attention of the Government, their M.P.s or the Department concerned, and the necessary changes made if it is so agreed. This, we think, is the more democratic way rather than leaving the matter to the local resigtrar, whose name is legion and consequently the interpretations as to whether or not a weapon is a firearm within the meaning of the Section, are many and varied.

In view of this we ask you to join with us in writing to your Member of Parliament asking him to request the Government to be more specific in their terms and definitions respecting firearms.

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To all those who have material and/or articles of interest to members of this Association, why not put it down on paper and send it in. We are always looking for new stories.

MANUAL FOR SHARPS' RIFLE

Reproduced here is a copy of the Sharps' rifle manual for those of our members who are collecting and are interested in this particular weapon.

MANUAL

1. Present Arms
2. Shoulder Arms
3. Order Arms
4. Ground Arms
5. Raise Arms
6. Shoulder Arms
7. Support Arms
8. Shoulder Arms
9. Fix Bayonets
10. Shoulder Arms
11. Charge Bayonet
12. Shoulder Arms
13. Trail Arms
14. Shoulder Arms
15. Unfix Bayonets
16. Shoulder Arms
17. Secure Arms
18. Shoulder Arms

The above is adapted to the rifle with bayonet; if no bayonet is attached, Nos. 9, 10, 11, 12, 15 and 16 are omitted.

LOADING

The piece being at the shoulder, the order is given.

Prepare to Load

Half face to the right, the same as the first motion of charge bayonet, drop the piece into the left hand, seizing it at base of the tip, resting the butt firmly against the hip; with the right hand throw down the lever opening the Breech, await the order -

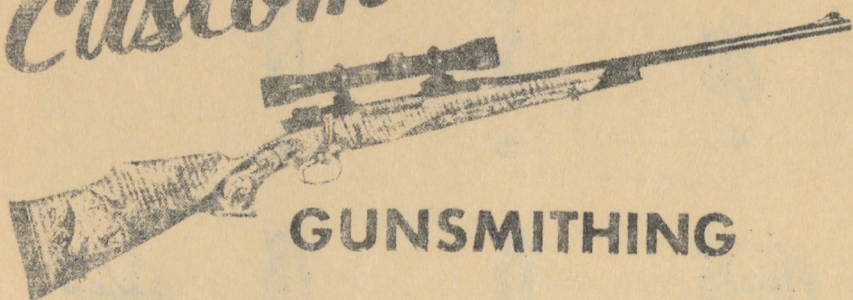
Load

With the right hand take the cartridge from the cartridge box, place it in the breech and press it home smartly with the thumb, bring the lever back to its place and the piece to the shoulder, dropping the left hand to the side, at the same time bring the right foot back on a line with the left, await the orders -

Ready ! Aim ! FIRE !!!

When it is desired to continue the firing, or to load directly after the firing, the order of "Prepare to Load" will be omitted, and the order "Load" given when the piece is at an aim. Load, drop the piece to the same position, and proceed as before.

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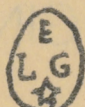
BELGIAN PROOF MARKS

by S. J. KIRBY

1. The 'tower' or 'perron' is found on barrels and locking mechanism of all arms proved in Belgium, except revolvers and some pistols. It indicates that the material has not been weakened in assembly. This mark was first introduced in 1672 A.D. and abolished in 1810 by Napoleon. It was reintroduced in 1853 and is now used up to the present day.
2. This mark was first introduced in 1810 and was used in Leige. Since 1893 it is used only on muzzle loaders. Used twice it indicates extra strong proof.
3. Used on barrels found defective during proof and are returned to the manufacturer for repair.
4. Provisional black powder proof mark. Used until 1924 on all black powder firearms when its use on handguns was abolished but is still used on the barrels of breech and muzzle loading shotguns.
5. Additional inspector's mark used on muzzle-loading flint-lock and percussion shotguns provision all proved. This mark is always accompanied by the inspectors private stamp.



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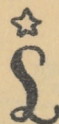
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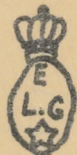
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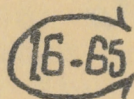
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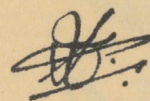
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11.



12.



6. Inspectors private mark, used with any letter of the alphabet in use since 1846.
7. In the beginning of 1877 this mark replaced the letter and crown as the inspectors private mark.
8. Definite proof mark used since 1893 to the present day. In smaller form it is used on the cylinders of revolvers and on pistols.
9. This mark has been in use since 1898 on barrels to indicate the guage.
10. In 1924 this mark superseded No. 9, it indicates the gauge and the length of the cartridge in millimeters.
11. Since 1924 this mark has been used on all rifled arms, before this it was used on rifled arms proofed for smokeless and of bore exceeding 8 mm in caliber.
12. This mark is used on all foreign arms imported into Belgium that do not carry official proof marks, after such arms have been proved in that country.

ANNUAL GUN SHOW AND MEETING OF S.G.C.A.

The annual meeting and Gun Show was held at the Skyline Club, east of Regina, on August 19, 1962. The show and meeting was well attended with approximately 20 displays set up and about 40 members at the meeting. I think that this has been about the best attended show that we have had and with about 800 of the public attending it was crowded at times.

In this limited space one cannot go into detail about the displays, but there were several that deserve comment. The Almighty Voice Display, on loan from G. Kuttai was a standout. Roger Phillips was along with a good variety of Ross rifles. Norm Miller had the nicest displays of Mauser rifles that have been exhibited in this area for some time. Jack Gilling was along with his usual fine display and seemed to be engaged in his usual brisk cartridge business. And to round out comments, the R.C.M.P. exhibit was well received, being complete with red-coated police officer.

I will say that this auction proved one point. People will buy auctioned arms if the price is right. An estimated \$700.00 worth of guns were sold via the block for CASH. Bidding was unusually brisk at all times and more guns changed hands at this show than at any other. A good day of dealing like this makes a 1000 mile trip to a gun show worth the effort. I think everybody made trades and seemed happy with them.

On the Saturday before the show, a social was held at the home of our president, Jack Stead. As Edith Stead puts it "we had wall-to-wall gun collectors". For those who attended, an evening well spent was had by all. Gun talk was kept to a minimum, and everyone engaged in sipping on their favourite brand of "nitro solvent". The high point of this social was a delicious lunch consisting of many mouth watering courses. All in all, it was one of the best evenings I have spent in many a moon.

At the meeting, the following points of business were discussed:

1. Motion that the membership be raised to \$4.00 per year.
CARRIED.
2. The time of the next annual gun show to be held in the first two weeks of August.
3. That a Gun Show be held in Manitoba.

With regards to item No. 1, any new memberships received will be at the \$4.00 rate. The books for 1962 memberships are now closed so anyone joining now will get the balance of 1962 free with his 1963 membership.

The Manitoba Gun Show had been arranged. You all have had the circular and have seen the fine work that F. Harvey has done.

G U N T A L K W I T H F R E D

by F. Osipoff

As promised in the last issue we will deal with the replica Remington cap and ball revolver. This arm was obtained by me from Lever Arms, along with case, powder measure, and caps some time ago.

These guns are made in Italy and are of good workmanship. I found the blueing to be very nice and the quality throughout to be good. One can find tool marks on close inspection, but these are in hard to reach places, but they do show a little neglect for details on the part of the manufacturer. The gun I own has a brass trigger guard and walnut handles.

For shooting I think that it is one of the nicest guns to shoot that I have owned. It indexes well and I have had no trouble with mechanical parts of the gun since I owned it.

Now for shooting. This gun is listed as a .36 Cal., but on driving a lead plug through the barrel I found that it was .372. At first I was using balls cast out of old moulds and could group them in a bushel basket at about 10 feet. I then went through a couple of new moulds and finally settled on a mould of .376. I find that this ball is the best fitting that I have tried and shoot well in the gun. It also seals off the chambers of the revolver well and you have no trouble with double ignition.

As for powder, I have used everything from F to FFF and some salvaged stuff also. All works well in the gun, but I would recommend FFF for this arm. A good general charge is 24 grains. The most tremendous load to shoot is as follows: Load the chamber full of FFF, then seat a ball on the top of this load and compress the powder. This load produces grand results. A couple of feet of flame at the muzzle and a roar that reminds you of a cannon. Several times shooting these loads I have had to shave some of the lead ball off to get the gun to index properly.

Even shooting these full charges the recoil of the gun is not excessive and the gun sort of rolls in your hand, causing no trouble. All in all, I think that the gun is a real pleasure to shoot and a pride to own. There is nothing better than tinkering around with loads in this do-it-yourself gun. No factory ammo for this baby, you load your own as you go along for the same cost as .22's. If you are tired of shooting standard ammo and would like to put a little thrill into your shooting BUY ONE OF THESE GUNS.

Well, that about wraps up this column for yours truly, just a few reminders:

1. Attend the Gun Show at Riverson Oct. 21st and treat yourself to a good time.
2. The membership is now \$4.00 per year. Any member signing up now will save a little money as he will be paid up for the balance of 1962 and all of 1963 for a \$4.00 membership.
3. Membership applications are enclosed with the Newsletter. Sign up a new member today.

GERMAN MILITARY LUGERS

by NORMAN MILLER

There is something about a Luger that fires a man's imagination, the handsome lines, the balance, the comfortable grip. It is a good gun, about as well made as any other pistol in the world. The fact that it took the hard-boiled German ordnance technicians 30 years to find a better one speaks for itself. Mention the Luger to any ex-German soldier and he will look at you with a blank stare, show him one and his face will light up, "Ach so, der pay null acht" (Oh so, the P.08) as it was known to him and the rest of the German military. To Europeans in general, it is known as the "Parabellum" (pistol for war) which it truly was.

Originally accepted by the German Kriegsmarine (navy) in 1904, chambered for the new 9 mm cartridge, the army followed suit in 1908 and the Luger remained the official German handgun until 1938 when it was superseded by the Walther P.38. Manufacture of the Luger continued until late 1942, when all production ceased in favour of the P.38. Fortunately for collectors about 3 million were made and it is not too hard to get one -- for a price !

The navy model is the rarest of the military Lugers and most desired by collectors. The distinguishing features were a 6 inch barrel and a two-position rear sight. It appeared in four distinct variations, as follows:

- Model 1904 - Old type flat main spring, no word "Gesichert" at safety, no date over chamber, had a grip safety and stock lug.
- 1906 - Same as above, except word "Gesichert" appears on this model at the lower position, a later issue has the word "Gesichert" in the upper position.
- 1908 - New type coil main spring introduced, other specifications same as above.
- 1914 - Same as 1908 model except dated on receiver ring over the chamber - 1914 to 1918.

All naval Lugers were made by D.W.M. The German army was issued with two types of Lugers, the common 4 inch barrel model and the rarer 8 inch barrel "artillery model, known by the Germans as the long P.08.

The 4 inch barrel models are the ones most commonly seen, they have a fixed rear sight and fall into several groups as follows: Model 1908, made by D.W.M., no stock lug, no date over chamber. Later issues of this had the year of manufacture stamped over the chamber and were made by both D.W.M. and Erfort; Model 1914, stock lug added, all dated, made by both D.W.M. and Erfort; 1914 Artillery model, 8 inch barrel, adjustable rear sight in the barrel. Rear sight is a miniature of the sight on the Mauser 98 K rifle. Otherwise same as the regular model. Made by both D.W.M. and Erfort. A very interesting Luger.

After World War I, Erfort no longer manufactured Lugers, D.W.M. made some for Erfort for a few years, probably assembled from leftover parts. Finally, D.W.M. went out of the gun business and all the Luger tools were transferred to the Mauser works at Oberndorff.

The postwar German military and police forces were supplied with Lugers assembled from leftover parts by Simson & Co. of Suhl. These assembled Lugers were marked Simson & Co. Suhl on the toggle and numbered in the military system. Later Simson & Co. manufactured some Lugers and these were numbered in succession, 1 to about 10,000. Some of the assembled Lugers had the old date left on the receiver, most are 1918. Manufactured Simson Lugers are not dated.

The Heinrich Krieghoff firm was given a contract to manufacture Lugers for the Luftwaffe (airforce) after the Nazis came into power. These Lugers were made to 1914 specifications. Some are dated with a letter "S" over the chamber (for 1935), some have two digit dates and others the whole date. All are marked with the Krieghoff anchor trademark on the toggle and most have the name Krieghoff-Suhl under the anchor, others have the lone word "Suhl". Krieghoff Lugers are numbered in succession 1 to about 13,000. They were made with both wood and plastic grips.

In the early 1930's Mauser Werbe took over the D.W.M. equipment and began manufacturing Lugers for the budding German Wehrmacht. All Lugers made by Mauser for the German armed forces followed the model 1914 specifications, all have 4 inch barrels and are called the model 1934.

In line with German policy prior to and during World War II they used code numbers and letters to conceal the manufacturers name and quantity produced.

Between 1934 and 1942, when production ceased, Mauser used 4 different identification marks on the military Lugers he manufactured. The Mauser Banner trademark, the codes S/42, 42, and finally the letters b.y.f. To cause further confusion the dates of these made in 1934 and 35 were coded, K for 1934 and G for 1935, these letters appearing on the receiver over the chamber. After 1935 the whole date appeared as on the old WWI Lugers, 1936, 1938, etc. In 1941 and after, some appeared with only two digit dates, 41 or 42, most of these are marked b.y.f. The byf's were the last Lugers made, most are roughly finished and have black plastic grips. Late in 1942 the manufacture of Lugers was stopped and Mauser switched to making P.38's.

Most German military Lugers were numbered in the block system, that is, at the beginning of each year they began with a fresh series of numbers, 1 to 9999, 1a to 9999a, 1b to 9999b and so on to the end of the year. It is therefore possible to find more than one Luger with the same serial number. For this reason I feel the R.C.M.P. ignore, or are not familiar, with this important

fact in the registration of pistols. It is my experience they do not enter the code number or date of manufacture, necessary for positive identification, on the registration certificates, insofar as it pertains to Lugers, P.38's and other wartime small arms. I believe the registration should indicate the date of manufacture, code No. or letters and the letter after the serial number, as illustrated below:

MAKE OF WEAPON	CAL.	MODEL	SERIAL #	SHOTS	COLOR	BARREL LENGTH
Luger Erfort	9 mm	Artillery	1917 4321 b	8	Blue	8 in.
Luger S/42	9 mm	Artillery	9876 e K	8	Blue	4 in.

On several occasions when registering such pistols I brought these points to the attention of the registering officer, but he did not seem to know what it was all about. However, one must consider we all are not firearms students.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: This is not exactly correct as the R.C.M.P. Firearms Registration Branch has requested that the following additional information be supplied to Ottawa when Luger pistols are being registered:)

1. Year of manufacture
2. Manufacturers code marking
3. Whether or not an alphabetical letter appears below the serial number.

Some, but by no means all, German military Lugers have P.08 stamped on the left side, all the flat surface just above the grip. Of the dozen or so specimens I have examined recently, only one had this marking. It was a byf 1942. I haven't seen any pre 1938 military Lugers with this marking. My theory is that it was used after the advent of the P.38, to distinguish them from each other. However, I have seen 1939 and 1940 dated Lugers without this mark, so one can't be sure.

In spite of being around for 60 years the Luger is considered modern and contains workmanship seldom found today. For one collector to acquire all the variations of the military models would be a challenge, but by no means impossible. Lugers are still fairly common and comparatively easy to get, but the price is increasing steadily and, unless manufacture is resumed, can only go higher.

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BOOK REVIEWS by S.J.K.

EARLY PERCUSSION FIREARMS (\$8.50)
by Lewis Winant

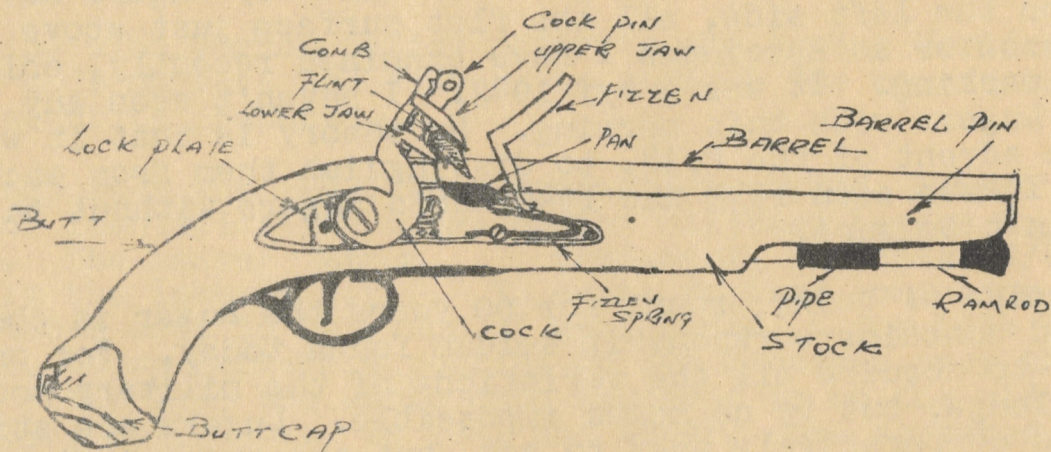
Published by
William Morrow & Co.

This is a book for the collector or historian who is interested in the history of firearms. Mr. Winant begins this book with the invention of Alexander Forsyth and from there traces the development of the percussion system of ignition up to the first fixed ammunition put on the market for commercial use. There are over two hundred and thirty very good illustrations of various percussion firearms, parts, patents and cartridges in this very excellent book.

THE LUGER PISTOL (\$8.50)
by Fred A. Datig

Published by
Fadco Publishing Co.

This book is the history of the Luger, Parabellum, P.08 from 1893 to 1945. It contains a large amount of little known facts and other material never before published, dating from the original Borchard, the Luger's forerunner, up to the Walther P.38 which finally superseded the prized souvenir of two World Wars.



*PARTS OF THE
FLINTLOCK.*

M O R E A L M I G H T Y V O I C E

by Fred Osipoff

In this issue we will go into a little more detail that has come to my attention on the Almighty Voice story.

First, I got a letter from Ernie Zander of Medicine Hat, Alta. Ernie writes that he took a picture of a historical marker indicating where Sgt. Colebrook, Almighty Voice's first victim was shot. This marker is located on Highway 3, between Kinistino and Beatty. The sign is as follows:

"HISTORICAL MARKER, 100 feet south of here on November 29th, 1895, an indian named Almighty Voice shot and killed Sgt. C. E. Colebrook, a Royal North West Mounted Policeman".

My thanks go to Ernie for this nice bit of information and the picture of the marker. It helps a great deal when you get a little information from the members.

As stated in the original story the graves of some of Almighty Voice's victims lie in the cemetery of the Old St. Marys church at Prince Albert. I spent the better part of two hours attempting to find this church as it is not well known. Apparently this church is the oldest in the district. The church is located west of Prince Albert and about one half mile past the penitentiary. Take the road past the pen, and the church is on the same road almost under the walls of the institution. WARNING, do not stop at the gate or they might not let you out.

I found the church to be well kept and the graveyard surrounding the church to be very well kept and indeed praise must go to the caretaker for the fine work he must be doing around the buildings.

The graves of Almighty Voice's victims are located near the church proper. Below are the inscriptions of the stones at the cemetery:

"In loving memory of Colin Campbell Colebrook, Sergt. of F. Division N.W.M.P. Shot at Carrot River while on Duty, October 29, 1895. Aged 35 years and 8 months. Erected by his wife.

Beloved one Farewell
A light from our household gone
A voice we loved is stilled
A place is vacant at our hearth
Which never can be filled

"In loving memory of Charles Home Sterling Hockin, of the N.W.M.P. formerly of the 44th Essex Regt. Eldest son of Admiral Charles Lexmore Hockin, Born Sept. 3, 1859, Entered into rest May 29, 1897.

Rest in peace with loved ones far away
in Jesus keeping we are safe and they

"In loving memory of John Randolph Kerr, F. Division N.W.M.P. Eldest son of John R. Kerr of Lanark. Born Mr. 22, 1868, killed in the discharge of his duty May 28, 1897.

The aforementioned are the victims of Almighty Voice in this cemetery. Now I have never been known as a cemetery wanderer, but in this case I could not resist it. Looking amongst the stones in the N.W.M.P. plot one will find the graves of officers who died at Duck Lake and other engagements of the N.W.M.P., including the following interesting stone, one of the largest in the cemetery:

"Sergt. A. E. C. Montgomery, F. Division N.W.M. Police who died at Prince Albert, Aug. 10, 1890, of injuries received through his horse stumbling on parade and throwing him violently to the ground. Erected by his comrades"

Running with this article you will notice the original reward poster for Almighty Voice. We obtained this poster through the courtesy of the R.C.M.P. Museum at Regina.

One thing to notice in this poster, the description. The last words are "FEMININE APPEARANCE". Just goes to show that looks are deceiving, he killed seven men.

So another small chapter of the Almighty Voice story ends. More information will be published as it comes to light. Anyone having further information on this story, please contact the author and it will be published.

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GUN SHOW

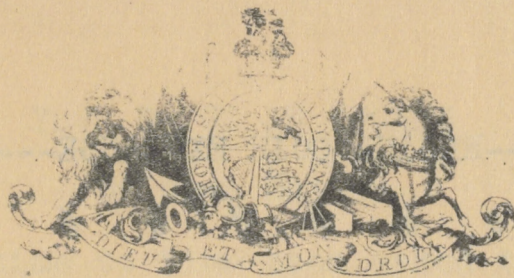
SUNDAY

OCTOBER 21, 1962

RIVERS - - Manitoba.

10⁰⁰ a.m.

LEGION HALL



PROCLAMATION.

ABERDEEN.

(L.S.)

CANADA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, *Queen*, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c.

To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may in anywise concern,—GREETING:

A PROCLAMATION.

E. L. NEWCOMBE,
Deputy of the Minister of Justice, Canada.)

WHEREAS, on the twenty-ninth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, **COLIN CAMPBELL COLEBROOK**, a Sergeant of the North-West Mounted Police, was murdered about eight miles east of Kinistino, or about forty miles south-east of Prince Albert, in the North-West Territories, by an Indian known as "Jean-Baptiste," or "Almighty Voice," who escaped from the police guard-room at Duck Lake;

And Whereas, it is highly important for the peace and safety of Our subjects that such a crime should not remain unpunished, but that the offenders should be apprehended and brought to justice;

Now Know Ye that a reward of **FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS** will be paid to any person or persons who will give such information as will lead to the apprehension and conviction of the said party.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed.

Witness, Our Right Trusty and Right Well-beloved Cousin and Councillor the Right Honourable Sir JOHN CAMPBELL HAMILTON-GORDON, Earl of Aberdeen; Viscount Formartine, Baron Haddo, Methlic, Tarves and Kellie, in the Peerage of Scotland; Viscount Gordon of Aberdeen, County of Aberdeen, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom; Baronet of Nova Scotia, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, &c., Governor General of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of Ottawa, this Twentieth day of April, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, and in the Fifty-ninth year of Our Reign.

By command,

CHARLES TUPPER,

Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION OF THE AFORESAID INDIAN "JEAN-BAPTISTE" OR "ALMIGHTY VOICE":

About twenty-two years old, five feet ten inches in height, weight eleven stone, slightly built and erect, neat small feet and hands; complexion inclined to be fair, wavy dark hair to shoulders, large dark eyes, broad forehead, sharp features and parrot nose with flat tip, scar on left cheek running from mouth towards ear, feminine appearance.

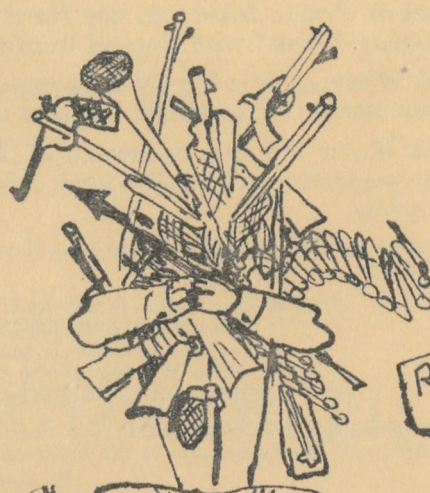
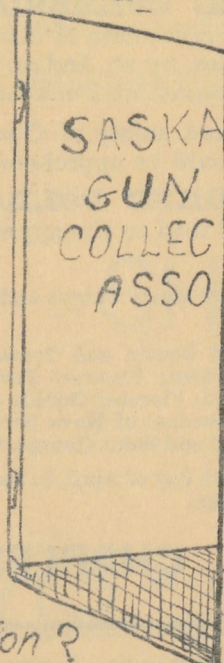
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#



You Fellows Deal in Ammunition?

*Where in the ~~*****~~'s The Gun Sh*

YOUR GAUGE IN INCHES

by your Editor

We have from time to time been asked the bore or caliber in inches of various gauges, long since extinct, so here now for those who wish to know, are the gauges and their sizes in inches.

<u>Gauge</u>	<u>Diameter of bore by Calculation, in inches</u>
A	2.000
B	1.938
C	1.875
D	1.813
E	1.750
F	1.688
I	1.669
H	1.625
J	1.563
K	1.500
L	1.438
M	1.375
2	1.325
O	1.313
P	1.250
3	1.157
4	1.052
5	.976
6	.919
7	.873
8	.835
9	.803
10	.775
11	.751
12	.729
13	.710
14	.693
15	.677
16	.662
17	.649
18	.637
19	.626
20	.615
21	.605
22	.596
23	.587
24	.579
25	.571
26	.563
27	.556
28	.550
29	.543
30	.537
31	.531
32	.526

<u>Gauge</u>	<u>Diameter of bore by Calculation, in inches</u>	<u>Bore Diameter in Inches</u>	<u>Gauge</u>
33	.520	.450	51.05
34	.515	.440	54.61
35	.510	.430	58.50
36	.506	.420	62.78
37	.501	.410	67.49
38	.497	.400	72.68
39	.492	.390	78.41
40	.488	.380	84.77
41	.484	.370	91.83
42	.480	.360	99.70
43	.476	.350	108.49
44	.473	.340	118.35
45	.469	.330	129.53
46	.466	.320	141.95
47	.463	.310	156.14
48	.459	.300	172.28
49	.456		
50	.453		
(Small bore)	.451 and smaller		

#####



T H E M E M B E R S W R I T E

Editor,

I am interested in Remington single shot rifles and pistols of the falling or rolling block principle and would like to see an article or two on these, if possible, in a future Gun Talk.

Merle Bailey,
Indian Head, Sask.

EDITOR: We hope to supply one for you in the next issue.
- - - - -

Editor,

I have just read the political letters in the new Gun Talk. They are just what I would expect; all parties are so interested in major things that they have no opinions on minor issues. (Editor: minor? Dave).....

.....We need a national association of gun users to push for better laws. The SGCA is the nearest thing we have to that and I hope to see it expanded from its present provincial status or see a national organization rise from its ranks. Such a national organization should command financial support from all gun dealers and makers, and from all Canadian Shooters. Until we can launch co-ordinated and uniform requests on a national scale, we will, probably, be ignored or fobbed off with form letters. We are a minority group. We need unity, for we will get nowhere without it. I hope you will see fit to publish parts of this letter in Gun Talk.

Dave Tomlinson,
RCAF Station, Comox, B.C.

EDITOR: Many thanks for your letter and ideas. Fred will be in contact with you soon. However, I might mention here for those who are interested in anti-gun legislation that the National Rifle Association, of Washington, D.C., carry a very good booklet full of ideas and the ways and means to approach this subject.
- - - - -

From the Editor.

As some of our readers and members may be aware there is on the market a new magazine called "TRIGGER TALK". This is published in Peterborough, Ontario. I have had the opportunity to examine one and it promises to become quite a publication. It has solicited the support of the members of this Association and while it is not completely devoted to the collector it contains at least one article on the field of old firearms in each issue. Any members wishing to subscribe to it should forward \$1.00 to me at the address shown hereunder. By doing this, the Association will get credit and a percentage (50%) of the monies forwarded. This will build up the kitty and enable us to do bigger and better things.

S. J. Kirby,
1340-D Grace St.,
Regina, Sask.

COLLECTOR'S CORNER

featuring the Doug Brown Collection

The majority of members in the Regina area are well acquainted with Doug Brown. It is not often that one comes across a man who runs the full gauntlet of the various firearms bugs but Doug does. He is an armourer, collector and a shooter of no mean fame.

As an armourer he is a member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police stationed at Regina and responsible for keeping in good order all their weapons in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

As a shooter he is a member of the R.C.M.P. rifle and revolver teams of "Depot" Division and this year has just returned from shooting at Bisley, and the Connaught ranges in Ottawa. In Bisley, Doug made the Queen's Hundred and in Ottawa he won the MacDonald trophy.

As a collector, Doug likes to concentrate on Winchesters and old Colts and percussion firearms of unusual design. In Winchesters he has the '86 in four variations, the '73 in a couple of different models, the sought-after '76 N.W.M.P. carbine, the '86, the '87, the '92, the '94, the '95 rifle and carbine, a couple of '71s and a number of single-shot rifles which include the high and low wall models. A rather unusual Winchester in his possession is the caliber .22 rim-fire thumb trigger model which is not found too often in this country.

While concentrating on his Winchesters, Doug has not neglected the Colts and he is the proud owner of a number of the early percussion models in various calibers.

Doug also has a very nice Whitworth rifle he purchased in England during his Bisley sojourn. This is a .45 caliber fully stocked weapon in an oak case with all the accessories and it has the hexagonal Whitworth rifling.

During this interview with Doug I asked him if he was willing to trade some of his collection and I was told "I won't trade a ~~thing~~ thing unless I can get a Volcanic or Hunt or Jennings".

Doug is a True Collector

#####

UNDERSTANDING THE GUNSMITH

by Nick Krevosheia

Perhaps the most misunderstood person in shooting circles is the gunsmith. His trade is actually a combination of trades. To correctly and efficiently repair firearms the gunsmith must have a working knowledge of arms design, barrel making, stock making and action making. He must also be a machinist, know welding and forging and know something about tool making. And, to top it off, he must be able to run his own business, know how to meet the public and be a salesman.

There are two classes of gunsmiths; the general and the custom gunsmiths. The general 'smith is one who does general, minor and major repairs to sporting arms in current use. This also includes rebarrelling, chambering and converting military rifles. The custom 'smith specializes more closely to a specific part of the trade, such as barrel making, custom built arms, stock work or wildcatting. He should also be capable of doing general repairs.

The general public grumbles to the gunsmith about four things, his prices, service, parts and his refusal to comply to their wishes when a gun's safety is involved. Prices vary from shop to shop throughout the Dominion. Factors which determine the retail prices of parts are the time involved in ordering, the exchange rate, discounts, duty and sales tax. The 'smiths skill, experience and general know-how is worth as much as that of other tradesmen. His time is as valuable as that of the machinist, mechanic or the electrician when calculating labour. He suffers from the increases in the high-cost of living, he must pay his overhead and still have a decent take-home pay. All of these factors must be considered when setting prices of parts and labour.

The vast majority of shops are operated by one man and getting behind on one job will set him back on several. Sometimes a simple repair gives trouble and takes longer than anticipated. Several consecutive interruptions can also set a 'smith behind in his work. Just plain forgetting and overlooking a job will happen, as gunsmiths are human. Work simply cannot be set out on a schedule.

A gunsmith will only have a stock of parts for which there is a demand. Parts which are no longer available for obsolete arms have to be hand made if economically feasible. Some of the older shops have an accumulation of some of the older parts for obsolete arms. Hand-made parts have to be constantly tried and fitted while being made and the time involved determines the price of the finished product.

Often a customer will bring in an arm for a specific repair when other repairs are obvious to make the arms safe. The 'smith is fully justified in refusing to accept the work unless he puts the arm in safe working order. He is responsible for letting out safe arms from his shop after repairs.

Perhaps the most irritating thing which can happen to a shooter is for him to have his gun repaired and find something else go wrong soon after. Occasionally a gun is in a repair shop two or three times in one season. One such example is a shotgun with a broken firing pin replaced and breaking the replacement soon after. Certain makes and models of guns have poorly designed firing pins which are susceptible to breakdowns, for every part of a gun is the same age and when one part breaks, others are bound to follow.

A shooter may feel aggravated that his gun experienced a second breakdown shortly after being returned from the gunsmith. He may ask how such an obvious weakness was not detected especially if the first repair necessitated stripping the arm. The answer is simply that the gunsmith did not receive instructions to carry out a complete overhaul. This is the crux of the situation. If a customer instructs a gunsmith to overhaul his gun he will expect every part to function properly. However, in other instances when a specific repair is requested, doing extra work would exceed the customer's instructions and the customer would likely object to paying the additional cost. Even when the additional work is not done, the fact that it should be done should be reported to the customer. It is then the customers' responsibility to decide what to do.

To get satisfactory service from a gunsmith, the shooter could follow the following tips: Bring in the complete arms, not the part giving trouble, as testing is usually required. Give specific instructions and be specific. Determine how long repaired arms will be kept before being sold and if a notice will be sent. Determine storage rates. To avoid waiting during the hunting season, bring in your hunting arms well in advance of the hunting season, for this is when everybody has guns in the shop and wants the work done immediately. The summer months are usually the gunsmith's slack months and this work will receive priority. Take the gunsmith's word. He is a specialist to whom you have come with a specialized problem.

#####

GUN COLLECTORS' SPECIALS

Martini Enfield rifles Mark I and II Lever Action cal. 577/450	\$14.50
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F.B. Radom Model 35, cal. 9mm. Hammer Grip Safety	\$29.50
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S & W New Departure, Hammerless .38 S & W cal.	\$39.50
Spanish Copy S & W M. & P. .38 Special (high quality - finish)	\$39.50
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 J. Davidson, 21 Havlock Ave., Winnipeg 8, Man.
 J. Wright, Sifton, Sask.
 O. Nelson, Handsworth, Sask.
 K. Solberg, 2924 Parliament Ave., Ste. 5, Regina, Sask.
 R. Barlett, 201 Broad St., Regina, Sask.
 B. Stothard, 114-15th St., Brandon, Man.
 D. Loblich, Gibbons, Alta.
 S. Turner, 20 - 26th, Prince Albert, Sask.

This brings the total membership to 177 for 1962. This is a gain of 83 members over 1961.

With this issue you will find several enclosures:

1. A membership form to pass on to your friends. Give this to him and get him to be a member in our association. If you are happy with the association tell him - - if you are not, tell us. This would be an ideal gift for the gun-bug for Christmas.

2. A membership renewal form. You need not use this form to renew your membership, but it can be filled out and mailed for your convenience. We are indeed sorry about the increase in dues for this year, but operating costs are high. To continue in the manner that we have been doing it was necessary to increase the membership fees.

REMEMBER: This is strictly a non-profit organization. All money received is returned to the members by giving better benefits from the association. There are no salaried workers on the association executive and all work done by the executive is done free. Help us to help you - renew your membership today.

REMEMBER: The only way you can get "GUN TALK" is by being a member of this association. There are no subscriptions and magazines are not sold separately.

OFFICIAL APPLICATION FORM FOR THE SASKATCHEWAN GUN COLLECTORS
ASSOCIATION

Your membership in the SASKATCHEWAN GUN COLLECTORS ASSOCIATION entitles you to full voting powers in the association, and to all membership benefits. You may attend regular meetings, gun shows, muzzle loading shoots, and all activities of the association.

With membership you also receive the mailings of the association, including GUN TALK, the magazine of the association. GUN TALK contains items of interest to all collectors and shooters. There are many articles by Canadian authors, all relating to parts of the Canadian arms industry, and many popular sections and features as well.

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REQUIREMENTS OF THE ASSOCIATION:

Applicants must be over the age of 18 years, have no criminal record, and have an active interest in guns, ammunition, or items related to the arms collecting hobby.

DATE.....SIGNED.....

Please enclose membership fee of \$4.00. This covers full membership for one year ending December 31st. Make money order payable to the Saskatchewan Gun Collectors Association.

SEND APPLICATION TO: Ray King (Treas.)
3602 Argyle Rd.,
Regina, Sask.

OTHER CORRESPONDENCE: Fred Osipoff (Sec.)
2665 Winnipeg St.,
Regina, Sask.

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OFFICIAL APPLICATION FORM FOR THE BARRACLOUGH GUN COLLECTORS ASSOCIATION

Your membership in the BARRACLOUGH GUN COLLECTORS ASSOCIATION entitles you to full voting powers in the association, and to all benefits and privileges. The association is a non-profit organization, and its purpose is to promote the collection and study of firearms and related items.

With membership you also receive the benefits of the association, including the right to vote in the election of the association's officers and directors. The association's officers and directors are elected by the members at the annual meeting. The association's officers and directors are responsible for the management and operation of the association.

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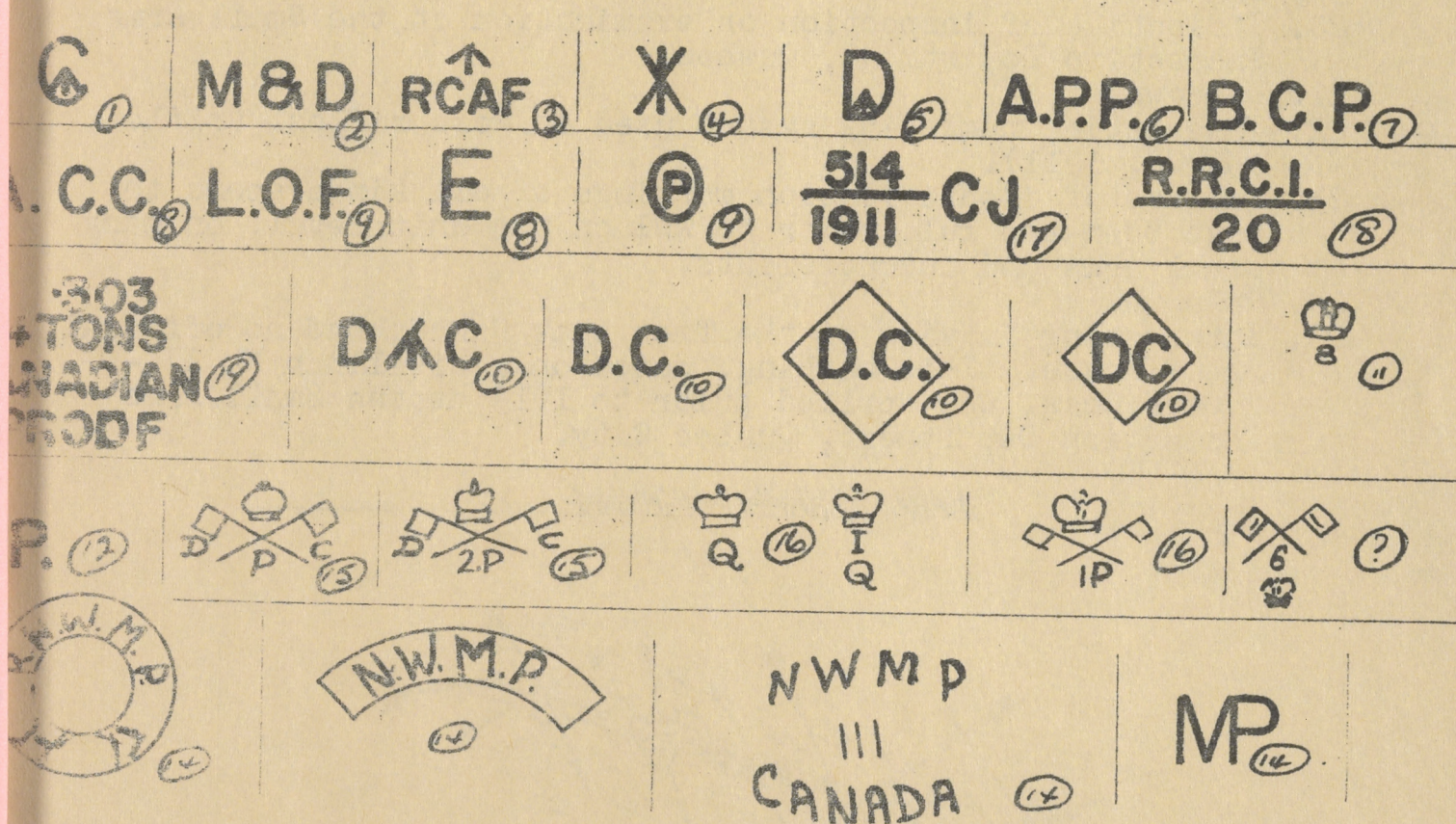
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CANADIAN MARKINGS

by A. M. Provick

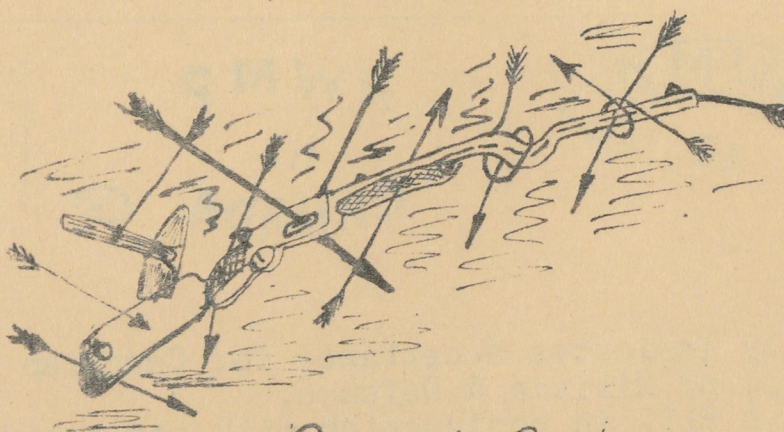
I am very much interested in assembling a checklist of Canadian military, government and police markings, and would like to solicit the assistance of GUN TALK readers. A number which I have seen or have been reported to me are appended, in the hope that they might create enough interest to enable a much larger list to be assembled in the future, and illustrated in these pages for reference. I'm not sure just what the range or scope of these markings should be, but personally I would include all markings on military, government or police firearms, both on woodwork and metal, holsters, scabbards, ammo pouches, bayonets, and similar items. Perhaps the line should be drawn at unit identification markings, but they would in themselves form an extensive list I am quite certain. A checklist to my mind is important because no collector could ever hope to get them all represented in his collection. So lets hear from you fellows having markings to add to this list, or from anyone interested in this project.



1. Officially indicates acceptance for Canadian Land Service.
2. Department of Militia & Defence.
3. Noted on a P17, in conjunction with the broad arrow in C.
4. Indicates rejection for further military service. Used throughout the Commonwealth.
5. I thought this was Canadian, but its the official Australian Land Service marking.

6. Alberta Provincial Police.
7. British Columbia Provincial Police.
8. Unknown.
9. Unknown.
10. Indicates enlarged chamber to .464". Seen on many Mk III Ross rifles. Done in France, WWI.
11. Noted on some Ross sporting arms. I believe Ross used this marking to indicate some sort of proof testing.
12. Canadian Government ownership markings, commonly seen on Sniders and Martini-Enfields. Any others?
13. Individual examiners markings.
14. Drill purposes. Rifles thus marked had firing pin tips removed. Stamped on both stock and metal.
15. Seems to have been applied by the Inspection Department at Quebec on all military Ross rifles. An imitation of the British arsenal stock markings? Several sizes.
16. Unknown.
17. The markings everybody is looking for.
18. Indicates proof testing, predicated on British proof house practise. Noticed on almost all Ross rifles, some SMLE's, M94 Winchester carbines and Rem. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ 44/40 carbines. Any others?
19. Unknown.
20. Indicative of inspection or examination at the Small Arms Inspection Department, Quebec.
21. Unknown.
22. Interesting numbering system used on Ross rifles. (rifle #514CJ, 1911).
23. The use of identification markings of all kinds seems to have been the rule prior to WWI on the unit level, on many small arms and accoutrements.
24. Unknown.
25. Interesting in view of the fact that Canada had no official proof house. This marking, noted on a civillian Mk II - 2 Star Ross, was applied prior to 1913 at the Small Arms Inspection Department, Quebec City.

#####



— General Custer's
Personal Winchester —

WANTED: Ross Mark I military rifles as issued; forend for Spender rifles; Winchester M94 and Remington 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ carbines with Canadian markings; obsolete Canadian ammunition particularly in box lots; military arms training manuals, and literature pertaining to Ross, Tobin, DCCo, early hardware outfits, etc; and finally - more old Canadian ammo. A. M. Provick, Hazelcliff, Sask.

WANTED: Winchester rifles and carbines, Winchester loading tools and other accessories. Single shot pistols all makes. C.W. Bailey, Climax, Sask.

WANTED: Parts for a 73 Winchester (32 WCF); extractor & complete tube magazine. Bill Stothard, 114-15th St., Brandon, Man.

WANTED: Cartridges for my collection. Specializing in Canadian made cartridges especially shotshells. Require boxes, catalogues, posters, and any information Canadian made ammo. Write Alta-Ammo, 12231-137 Ave., Edmonton, Alta.

WANTED: YOUR AD IN THIS SPACE. The way to get what you want and sell surplus items is to advertise. Do it in GUN TALK.

WANTED: Cartridges, will buy or trade for any amount. Single specimens for trade and sale. When in Regina, see me, F. Osipoff, 2665 Winnipeg St., Regina, Sask.

FOR SALE: Alta-Ammo Cartridges for collectors. List 20¢ in stamps, Box lots of .30 & .32 Remington ammo @ \$2.00 per box; 22 W.R.F. ammo @ \$1.00 per box; 3 boxes 30 Rem. & 2 boxes 22 W.R.F. @ \$5.00; 218 improved Bee @ \$5.00 per box; also empty 218 brass. Write Alta-Ammo, 12231-137 Ave., Edmonton, Alta.

FOR SALE: The Saskatchewan Gun Collectors Association is offering for sale, FINE PRINTED STATIONERY. This is commercial stationery and will be for members of this association. You can use this stationery for correspondence with other collectors and in your personal correspondence. This will be standard stationery designed to meet the needs of our members, and is on good bond paper. Price is \$2.00 in advance per 100 sheets. Allow 30 days for delivery. Send your money order to Ray King, Treasurer, 3602 Argyle Rd., Regina, Sask.

WANTED: More members for the S.G.C.A. Use the enclosed membership application. Give it to the next collector who visits you.

WANTED: A cylinder for a 1894 Pocket Colt, 36 Cal. and Pin fire and teat fire cartridges. Ray King, 3602 Argyle Rd., Regina, Sask.

FOR SALE OR TRADE: Winchester Model 1886 40/82, 26" octagon bbl. full magazine. Very little original finish, wood is good, all complete and working, V.G. \$35.00; Winchester Model 1886 40/82, 25 1/2" bbl. full magazine, has old reblue and barrel has had 1/2" cut off. Wood has some cracks in it and has been patched in places, nice looking, complete and working, V.G. \$30.00; Winchester Model 1873 44/40, 26" bbl. octagon with full magazine, no original blue and is quite brown but not pitted, inside bore is fair, good wood with some cracks in forend, V.G. \$35.00; Marlin Model 1893 30/30, 26" octagon bbl. full magazine, has a broken upper tang but repaired with steel. Missing extractor spring otherwise in working order, V.G. \$10.00; Belgium Flobert 32 rim fire, heavy octagon bbl., nice blue with good wood, nice bore, very nice single shot, V.G. \$22.50; French Lebel 8mm by Remington, very nice rifle, lots of blue, good wood, V.G. \$20.00; Remington 44-40 slide action nice metal, good wood, no sights, V.G. \$50.00; Iver Johnson 32 cal. revolver, chrome plated with some chrome coming off, complete with nice holster, V.G. \$10.00; C.W. Bailey, Box 300, Climax, Sask.

GUN REPAIRS: Quality work; can supply many parts for a variety of guns and rifles, will blue double guns. Nick Krevosheia, 12231-137 Ave., Edmonton, Alta.

WANTED: Information, pictures, photos of ROSS RIFLES, the factory, the man, anything to do with Ross rifles. Need training manuals, ads in old papers, etc. Roger Phillips, 64 Bobolink Bay, Regina, Sask.

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A scarce gun for the Colt collector, the Colt New Service revolver in 45 long Colt, 7½" barrel in the flat top target model, honed action, and bright blue finish. Action tight, bore good and very slight wear to bluing. A really fine gun for \$75.00

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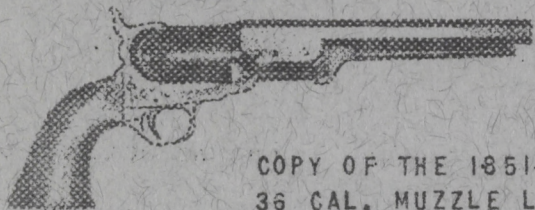
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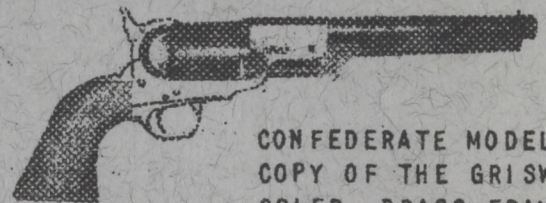
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